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U.S. Congressman Visits Soviet Jews, Is Quizzed, Freed

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, Jan. 12 (UPI).—Soviet police took an American congressman into custody for nearly an hour tonight after telling his Soviet hosts they were looking for a criminal posing as a foreigner.

The congressman, Rep. James H. Scheuer, D., N.Y., said after the incident he was sure it was no accident, though he couldn't say for certain why he was arrested. The most likely reason, Mr. Scheuer said, was his interest in the status of Jews in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Scheuer was having dinner tonight in the apartment of Alexander Lerner, a Soviet Jew and cyberneticist who lost both his job and his Communist party membership when he applied for permission to emigrate to Israel.

At about 8:30 p.m., the congressman reported later, two policemen appeared at Mr. Lerner's apartment and said they were looking for "a dangerous Soviet desperado in the neighborhood in the guise of a foreigner," in Mr. Scheuer's words.

The police added that they would therefore have to take into custody anyone looking like a foreigner, Mr. Scheuer said.

He said he was with a group of about half a dozen Jewish scientists, and he was the only obvious outsider.

"I showed them my Diners' Club card, but that didn't impress them," Mr. Scheuer said in a light-hearted mood afterward. "I showed them my American Express card, but that didn't impress them either. I showed them my Air Travel card stamped 'International.' I told them that with that, Kossigin could fly to Buenos Aires, but even that didn't impress them. I showed them my congressional ID card, with my picture on it, and they said, 'Oh, artists can make those up.'"

Mr. Scheuer said his passport would identify him beyond any doubt.

Anderson Discloses Cable

U.S. Admits It Gave Lon Nol Fund-Raising Form Letters

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (UPI).—The State Department yesterday said its technical assistance to Cambodia extended to teaching the Lon Nol government how to send letters asking for money.

Charles W. Bray, 30, the department spokesman, acknowledged that a cablegram had been sent to Phnom Penh, U.S. ambassador to Cambodia, enclosing a suggested form for use by Premier Lon Nol in soliciting funds for Cambodia's development.

The form letter, as drafted in Washington, left a blank space for how much money should be sought in each case.

This cable was made public yesterday by Jack Anderson, the Pulitzer Prize-winning columnist, who has said that he has received "scores" of secret documents from an unidentified informant. Most of the material has been released so far has been related to the Indo-Pakistani war.

The cable, as quoted in part by Mr. Anderson, said:

Danish King's Condition Is Very Serious

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 12 (UPI).—The royal court said tonight that the condition of King Frederik IX was "very serious."

A medical bulletin issued from Hareborg Palace said: "There is no marked change in the king's condition from this morning. It is very serious. His pulse is 100."

Earlier, the court had said the 72-year-old monarch was semi-conscious and was suffering from lack of blood circulation in the brain. After some days of improvement, his condition relapsed yesterday. He entered the hospital Jan. 3 after a heart attack.

Swedish-born Queen Ingrid, 61, was the first of the royal family to visit the hospital today.

Princess Margrethe, the 31-year-old daughter to the throne, held the weekly audience at Hareborg Palace in her capacity as regent. Princess Benedikte, 27, also visited during the day.

If the king should die, Princess Margrethe would become the first queen ever of Denmark.

Red Raids On Rise in Indochina

Vietnam Attacks At 3-Month Peak

SAIGON, Jan. 12 (UPI).—Viet Cong troops who are believed moving into place for a new offensive have increased their attacks to the highest point in three months, allied spokesmen said today.

The Communists were so bold they were openly collecting taxes at roadblocks near Tay Ninh, a provincial capital 50 miles northwest of Saigon.

The Communists also hit the U.S. Bien Hoa Airbase, 15 miles northeast of Saigon, destroying ammunition, and opened fire on a helicopter carrying U.S. Army Secretary Robert Froehke on a field visit to the Central Highlands, but missed. Another U.S. helicopter was shot down in the Mekong Delta, killing four.

South Vietnamese spokesmen reported 34 enemy-initiated incidents in the 24-hour period ending early today, the greatest number since 62 attacks last Oct. 3. One attack was at the district town of Tuy Phoc, 10 miles north of the big central coast city of Qui Nhon, where civilians were taken along as hostages when they withdrew.

The U.S. Command, which had previously reported that two missiles had been fired at American planes Monday from Laos for the first time, disclosed today that the missiles were fired from a mobile anti-aircraft unit and that U.S. planes had destroyed it with bombs.

The North Vietnamese brought in the mobile missile unit to augment a major offensive sweeping across north and south Laos as part of what allied officials have called a general Indochina offensive planned to embarrass President Nixon during or before he visits Peking.

Tax collectors blocked a major highway and charged civilians 50 piasters (about 12 cents) to pass. The Viet Cong moved onto the road the day after 10,000 South Vietnamese troops pulled out of Cambodia to Tay Ninh and Cambodia soldiers abandoned their bases and followed them. It was the first known daylight tax roadblock on a major highway in South Vietnam in six months, military sources said.

In the Cambodian capital of Phnom Penh, it was reported that some of the Cambodian soldiers at a "broader production center" near the Vietnamese border were returning to Phnom Penh.

The new policy rules coincide with the dispute over a Soviet exchange student who reportedly slashed his wrists and throat Sunday night near Kennedy Airport in New York while being taken by Soviet authorities to an aircraft plane bound for Moscow.

Because the case concerning Marab Kurashvili, 36, involves "no request for asylum," it is not covered by the new rules, a State Department spokesman, Charles W. Bray, said. However, the United States is "insisting on an interview" with Mr. Kurashvili to ascertain his desires," Mr. Bray said.

Mr. Kurashvili and another exchange student, Gregory Smelyi, allegedly were involved in a shopping incident at a supermarket in Berkeley, Calif., last week. The State Department said there was an agreement not to press charges, but the Soviet Embassy brought the two men to Washington on Friday.

On Sunday they were taken to Kennedy Airport to be sent home.

Mr. Kurashvili and Mr. Smelyi were in a car with four or five Russian officials, it was said, when Mr. Kurashvili slashed his wrists and throat with a razor blade and jumped from the vehicle about 5 miles from the airport. He was returned to the U.S. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

any press censorship, "absolutely not."

The press aide said that only newsmen working for American organizations would travel to Peking with Mr. Nixon. He said foreign reporters and photographers would have to apply to the Peking government for visas and accreditation.

A "final advance party" of Americans will leave Washington Feb. 1 for China and will remain there until after Mr. Nixon leaves.

A stable contingent, it will include personnel to operate the communications ground station and to install technical facilities at a "broadcast production center" which Mr. Ziegler said the Chinese constructed at Peking's airport "in a very short time."

Mr. Ziegler said the entire American press contingent will number about 80. While conceding this was about one-fourth the number of those who have accompanied the President on other foreign travels, he insisted, "We are very pleased with the number."

He said he felt it "represents a co-operative attitude" on the part of the Chinese.

American newsmen will be free to move about the three cities Mr. Nixon will visit, said Mr. Ziegler.

"I don't foresee any restrictive type measures," he said, and added, when asked if there would be



MALTESE FOR MINTOFF—Thousands of his Labor party backers surrounded the car of Prime Minister Dom Mintoff in Valletta yesterday on his way to the Governor's Palace. They gave him a roaring endorsement of his handling of the British-Malta crisis.

Opposition Rally Fails

5,000 Cheer Mintoff's Malta Policy

VALLETTA, Jan. 12 (UPI).—About 5,000 demonstrators jammed central Valletta today to give Prime Minister Dom Mintoff a roaring endorsement of his handling of the Malta crisis.

A second demonstration planned by anti-Mintoff forces failed to come off and some pro-Mintoff forces said their rally intimidated

gans against Miss Mabel Strickland, owner of the anti-Mintoff newspaper, and tried to fight their way into the paper but were pushed back by police. Labor supporters also pulled down the bronze bust of a former Nationalist party prime minister, Enrico Mizzi.

President Nixon for the "Pop." They said reports that the United States was prepared to intervene in the deadlock between the British and Maltese governments defused the anti-Mintoff sentiment.

Meanwhile more wives and children of British servicemen on Malta left for home today by

air and officials said "Operation Exit" would end tomorrow as far as 7,000 dependents were concerned.

About 3,000 British troops will leave before March 31, despite Mr. Mintoff's demand they go before midnight Saturday. Britain says this is impossible and that it has paid rent on its military bases until March 31.

The pro-Mintoff demonstration today lasted for more than two hours with chanting, singing and marching surging through Valletta's main street to the Parliament building.

Many shops closed and barred their doors and windows before the start of what pro-Mintoff forces called the largest such rally since the crisis blew up last month. Scores of unarmed police stood by but did not intervene.

Marchers sang pro-Mintoff songs to the tune of the U.S. Marines Hymn and waved placards carrying slogans supporting Mr. Mintoff's demands for an \$18 million annual payment by Britain and its allies for the right to keep British troops on Malta.

Mr. Mintoff again maintained (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

with the dispute over a Soviet exchange student who reportedly slashed his wrists and throat Sunday night near Kennedy Airport in New York while being taken by Soviet authorities to an aircraft plane bound for Moscow.

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Mujibur Named Prime Minister Of Bangladesh

By Lewis M. Simons

DACCA, Jan. 12 (UPI).—Moving to place himself in a position of maximum control, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman resigned as president of Bangladesh today and was immediately appointed prime minister.

The new president, who will function largely as a figurehead, is Abn Sayeed Choudhury, a former East Pakistani Supreme Court justice and deputy chancellor of Dacca University. More recently, he headed the Bangladesh mission in London and led a delegation to the United Nations.

Members of the interim government, including Prime Minister Tajuddin Ahmed, were retained for posts in the new government. In addition, former acting president Syed Nazrul Islam and Dr. Kamal Hossain were named to the cabinet. Dr. Hossain was kept prisoner with Sheikh Mujibur for nine months in West Pakistan before their release last week.

The inauguration of the government followed the promulgation of a national constitution last night. The constitution calls for a parliamentary government.

In traditional black and white Bengali garb, his shoulders draped with a white shawl, Sheikh Mujibur took the oath of office in a slow, rumbling voice, a slight smile on his lips.

The oaths were administered to the president, the prime minister and the cabinet by Chief Justice Abusadat Mohammad Sayem, who himself was sworn into office this morning by Sheikh Mujibur.

An audience of about 300 in Dacca's Government House burst into wild applause and shouts when the announcement of Sheikh Mujibur's move was made. "These are bold steps," said a Bengali to the audience, "They have caught us by surprise."

No public announcement or hint of the action was made before the inauguration, however. The U.S. consul general, Herbert D. Sprack, was under orders from Washington not to appear at the ceremony.

U.S. diplomats were known to be disturbed over the effect this would have on their already highly unpopular presence in Bangladesh. The U.S. absence was technically correct in terms of diplomatic protocol since Washington has not recognized independent Bangladesh.

The cabinet is made up of members of Sheikh Mujibur's Awami League. By choosing to be inaugurated two days after he returned to Dacca, Sheikh Mujibur cut off from power the country's two Communist parties and

Gift by U.S. Company NEW DELHI, Jan. 12 (Reuters).—A check for \$1 million was given to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India here today by the Gulf and Western Industries Co. of New York to help Bangladesh refugees.

my general, and two university lecturers, Marko Veselica and Sime Djodan, and the editor of the banned Zagreb nationalist weekly Hrvatski Vjesnik, Vlado Gotovac. All four were senior officials of the Matica Hrvatska cultural and arts association, the statement said.

The 11 had carried out hostile propaganda, based on their counter-revolutionary, nationalist and separatist program, through the press and at public meetings over the last three years, it added.

To Separate by Force Their aim was to separate Croatia from Yugoslavia by force and other unconstitutional means and, for this, they had been setting up a counter-revolutionary organization and using legal cultural, social, sports and even working organizations, primarily Matica Hrvatska, the statement said.

President Tito last month described Matica as the hard core of the counter-revolution in Croatia. Yugoslavia's second largest republic, after criticizing its Communist party leaders for tolerating the growth of nationalism and separatism.

The court statement said investigations have been set up into the activities of the arrested persons and that they may be charged with violating an article of the Yugoslav criminal code. The article provides for "severe punishment."

Earlier, Belgrade radio reported that the homes of about 50 other persons had also been searched on suspicion that they had engaged in "counter-revolution activity."

Observers believed the group involved could be the so-called revolutionary committee of 50 attacked by President Tito last month as the main force behind the attempted counter-revolution in Croatia.



Abu Sayeed Choudhury

the two branches of the National Awami party.

Bhutto Expects Talks RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Jan. 12 (AP).—Despite an announcement by Sheikh Mujibur that no links are possible with Pakistan, President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto believes "the last word has not been spoken" on the issue, his press secretary, Muhammad Aslam, said.

Mr. Bhutto believes that "in view of an agreement between him and Sheikh Mujibur to hold detailed discussions at an appropriate time, the last word has not been spoken."

Mr. Hassan quoted the president as having said that "meaningful" talks were not possible while Indian troops remained in Pakistan.

Slashed Student Not Covered

Yugoslavs Seize 11 in Zagreb As Plotting to Upset System

ZAGREB, Jan. 12 (Reuters).—Eleven persons were arrested here yesterday and will face charges of conspiring to overthrow Yugoslavia's social and political system, the president of the Zagreb District Court said today.

The president, Vjekoslav Vidovic, also said that they had cooperated with Croat Ustaasi organizations abroad and with foreign espionage services whose aim was to separate Croatia from the six-republic Yugoslav federation.

The arrested included Franjo Tujman, a retired Yugoslav Ar-

U.S. Student Beats the Market to Expose It

By Terry Roberts

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (UPI).—A 19-year-old college sophomore apparently parlayed a persuasive voice on the telephone into a \$200,000 stake in the stock market, last month without putting up a penny in cash.

Abraham H. Treff of Philadelphia, a student at St. Joseph's College there, said yesterday that he had opened accounts at six prominent brokerage houses, where many transactions were executed at his request.

He said he had never appeared at the offices of any of the firms and had never signed any papers to open an account. He said he had looked up the names of the firms in the Philadelphia telephone directory.

His goal, he explained, was not to get rich but to show that the rules of the New York Stock Exchange are not enforced and that some brokerage firms would ignore sound business practices to obtain commissions.

In no case did he receive physical delivery of the stocks purchased for him. However, in each case he received a printed

\$200,000 Stake at No Expense, He Proves Brokers Will Bend Rules

confirmation of his purchase, listing the amount he owed. These sums theoretically came due five business days after each trade was executed.

Mr. Treff's confirmations and other written materials from the brokerage firms indicated that his accounts in most cases were carried somewhat longer than the five days, before he entered sell orders or the firms took it upon themselves to sell.

As he did not put up the cash to pay for the stocks, he was not entitled to collect them or the profits. It is not legal to buy stocks and use the profits from their sale to pay for them.

He said the idea for his project came up during a discussion with friends concerning the effectiveness of Ralph Nader, the consumer advocate. Mr. Treff contended that anybody could "do what he's doing," and set out to prove it.

He said in a lengthy interview in New York that at least a dozen brokerage houses had turned him down when he telephoned to ask to enter stock-market orders without first appearing in person.

But he said he was successful in opening accounts at Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith; Reynolds Securities; Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis; White, Weld & Cox; Wells, Volin & Co.; and Yarnall, Biddle & Co.

At Reynolds Securities, confirmation slips bearing Mr. Treff's name and home address indicated that he held 1,100 shares in Polaroid at one time, with a market value of nearly \$100,000.

Early in January, Mr. Treff related, he received a telegram from Reynolds, demanding payment of \$114,000 at 1 p.m. that day. Failing payment, the telegram stipulated, the firm would

be forced to sell out the account. Payment was not made and all of Mr. Treff's shares were sold.

He picked his stocks through research. "I went to the library and I got Standard & Poor's yellow sheets. I was watching the market every day. Like I noticed that when Polaroid went down to 88 it would usually go up and when Natcom went down to 65 it would usually go up."

These statements indicated that Mr. Treff was a fairly close watcher of the Big Board's ticker tape. He said he never went to offices where he had accounts, but would visit other offices and watch the electronic displays of the ticker tape.

Exchange Investigating NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (Reuters).—The New York Stock Exchange said today it is "aggressively investigating" the Treff affair. It said every registered representative involved will be summoned to the exchange for interrogation.

"We will also question their supervisors and take whatever disciplinary action is necessary," it said.

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British Wound 4 in Belfast In Battle of Machine Guns

BELEST, Jan. 12 (UPI).—British soldiers wounded four gunmen in machine-gun and rifle battles in Londonderry today, the army said.

An army spokesman said there were no British casualties.

The first battle erupted when five men armed with Thompson submachine guns and rifles fired on an army helicopter swooping low on the fringe of the Roman Catholic Bogside District in a search for gunmen of the Irish Republican Army, the spokesman said.

The pilot then called in 100 ground troops of the Coldstream Guards, who battled the attackers for almost two hours and saw their fire hit three men, the spokesman said.

While the firefight raged in open ground off Iniscarra Road, another gunman opened fire on the nearby Bligh's Lane army post. Guardsmen there returned answering fire and saw the attacker fall and be dragged away by friends, the spokesman said.

A mob of about 80 men then rushed the post from the Bogside, throwing mail and gasoline bombs, he said. The soldiers drove them back with volleys of CS gas.

Troops who searched the main battle area afterward found "pools of blood but no bodies," the army spokesman said. "We're sure we hit at least three of the five, although two may have escaped unhurt," he said.

In another incident, an unidentified man was shot to death tonight in the Roman Catholic Lower Falls district of Belfast and British soldiers seized a man with a pistol in the area, an army spokesman said.

Meanwhile, a government spokesman in Belfast said that some Northern Ireland cabinet ministers and parliament members are carrying pistols to thwart possible political assassinations.

At least one former cabinet minister has hired two armed bodyguards and others were practicing shooting on a private firing range outside the capital, other government sources said.

The source said the decision to make guns available to the parliament at Stormont was made after the shooting death of Jack Barnhill, a Unionist senator, in his home near Strabane five weeks ago.



REWARDED—Maj. George Styles, 43, has been awarded the George Cross for bravery in dealing with terrorist bombs in Northern Ireland. Among others, he disarmed two bombs planted in Belfast's Europa Hotel last October.

Afro-Asian Group To Send Mission To Bangladesh

CAIRO, Jan. 12 (Reuters).—The Afro-Asian conference today avoided a serious split over a proposal to admit Bangladesh by agreeing to send a fact-finding mission to the newly-created state within two months.

After five hours of private discussions, it was decided to form a committee representing the secretariat of the Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organization to make an on-the-spot study and report back to the 63-nation body.

The Pakistani delegation, under Mahmud Ali, walked out of the conference Monday, when it opened, in protest against allowing a four-man Bangladesh team to attend as observers.

Mr. Ali said at the time that his country would drop its membership if Bangladesh were admitted to the organization.

Spanish Publisher in Exile Told by Court to Face Charge

has been closed by the government, was ordered today to appear in court within 10 days to answer charges he had endangered the state by publicly criticizing the Franco regime.

Mr. Calvo, who has been in Paris since shortly before his newspaper was closed Nov. 28, was ordered to appear in the Madrid Public Order Court or be ordered a rebel against the state. Mr. Calvo has maintained that he is a "loyal" opponent of the government.

The notice in the government Gazette said Mr. Calvo is charged with "endangering the peace and independence of the state."

Mr. Calvo, 55, in a series of newspaper articles from France, has accused the government and specifically Vice-President Luis Carrero Blanco, of pressuring his newspaper to change its independent editorial policy.

A conservative turned liberal, Mr. Calvo is one of the advisers to Don Juan de Borbon y Battemberg, the father of Spain's officially designated future king, Prince Juan Carlos de Borbon. Mr. Calvo visited Don Juan in Lisbon before going to Paris to begin his series of newspaper attacks.

His newspaper was closed on a technicality that some stockholders' names were falsified.

Editor Antonio Fontan resigned in late December to clear the way, he said, for a reopening. The newspaper's editorial staff voted to back him as editor if the newspaper reopened.

The Ministry of Information has said it wants the newspaper reopened. A new management less critical of the government apparently is one of the sticking points.

Congressman Visiting Jews In Moscow, Is Quizzed, Freed

(Continued from Page 1) doubt as a U.S. congressman, but that he had left it in his hotel room. The police, he reported, said they would have to take him to the hotel to find the passport.

Instead, according to Mr. Scheuer, the police took him and Vladimir Lerner, 29-year-old son of his host (who speaks English), to a neighborhood police station. "They put us in a little room with one light bulb," Mr. Scheuer said by telephone tonight. "We were in there about half an hour, 40 minutes. All of it up to now has been informal, not too serious. Now this first lieutenant drew himself up and made a speech—now it's a United Nations session, and he has Vladimir translate every sentence to me."

"I wish to inform the congressman," he said, pausing to let him translate that much, "that we have made extensive inquiries. We have found that there is a group of congressmen visiting Moscow. We have found that there is a Congressman Scheuer from New York. And we think you are that Scheuer."

U.K. Miners Try to Stop Coal Trucks

Clashes Reported
On Picket Lines

LONDON, Jan. 12 (Reuters).—Clashes broke out on picket lines today as Britain's striking coal-miners struggled to make their walkout felt.

The pickets were organized to stop the movement of stockpiled coal to power stations and other industrial establishments. At Grimethorpe, in the north of England, a picketer was knocked over by a truck he was trying to stop. He was treated at a hospital.

At East Lothian in Scotland, pickets forced two coal trucks to turn back from a power station.

The pickets were ordered out by the National Union of Mineworkers to speed the effects of the strike, which started Saturday night.

The 280,000 miners are demanding a 47 percent rise in pay that now ranges from £13 to £30 a week.

The National Coal Board, which administers the mines for the government, has refused to go over 7.9 percent.

Some of the first effects of the strike were felt in Wales, where several schools closed today for lack of coal. Merchants warned that supplies for houses could soon run out. Millions of homes in Britain still use open coal fires despite the swing to central heating over the last 10 years.

2 Democrats Ask U.S. Recognition For Bangladesh

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (UPI).—Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy called yesterday for early recognition by the United States of the new government of Bangladesh.

Sen. Humphrey, D. Minn., who has entered the race for the Democratic presidential nomination, said in a statement that "whatever standard for recognition is applied to an individual country, Bangladesh meets satisfactorily."

Both he and Sen. Kennedy, D. Mass., have supported the Bengali movement in what was formerly East Pakistan.

Sen. Kennedy, who is chairman of a Senate subcommittee on refugees, visited Indian refugee camps last fall. He was refused an entry visa to Pakistan.

Mr. Ali said at the time that his country would drop its membership if Bangladesh were admitted to the organization.

Bangladesh Gets Recognition of Poland, Mongolia

NEW DELHI, Jan. 12 (Reuters).—The United States today recognized Bangladesh, the fifth and sixth nations to do so.

Poland's deputy foreign minister, Jan Miksa, who is visiting New Delhi, informed the Bangladesh mission here of the decision.

Earlier today Mongolia, through its ambassador, also notified the United States of its recognition of Bangladesh.

East Germany and Bulgaria recognized Bangladesh yesterday, following the earlier example of India and Rumania.

Paris Police Recover Stolen Church Painting

PARIS, Jan. 12 (Reuters).—The police have recovered a 17th-century French painting by Claude Vignon (Vignon the Elder) worth 5,000,000 francs that was stolen from St. Germain Church here Sunday.

The police announced today that two men had been arrested and a third was sought. The painting of the beheading of John the Baptist was badly damaged.



OOPS—Workmen discussing the best way to retrieve a small car which dropped into the hole when a stretch of street in Naples collapsed yesterday. No one was hurt.

New Offer Reportedly Slated

NATO Seeks to Settle Malta Dispute

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, Jan. 12 (UPI).—Faint signs of a break in the stalemate negotiations over Britain's base on Malta surfaced today.

In Brussels, the NATO ambassadors were understood to be working on a fresh offer to put before Maltese Premier Dom Mintoff.

Western diplomats, however, were very close-mouthed about what the package would contain and there were conflicting reports about it.

Some sources suggested that it differed very little from the \$55 million that Britain has already offered on behalf of its North Atlantic Treaty partners as a yearly rental for the base.

Other informants said that the new proposal is somewhat bigger but that it contains stiffer terms than Mr. Mintoff has sought.

In Valletta, the Maltese capital, a spokesman for Mr. Mintoff reflected the more optimistic atmosphere. "There is a lot of movement going on," he said.

"All kinds of contacts. I hope to God something will happen," Mr. Mintoff has been demanding \$18 million and proposing curbs on the future use of the base that distress London.

At the same time, officials here and in Brussels were taking great pains to dampen reports in the British press of an Anglo-American "row" or "rift." British newsmen were told that these tales, embellished in headlines in the popular press, are "rubbish."

In Brussels, a NATO spokesman took the unusual step of saying after today's meeting:

"There was a general show of solidarity with Britain in its difficult negotiations."

There are differences between Washington and London but, as far as can be determined, they are only tactical. Both capitals want the British to stay in Malta.

Washington thinks that a more generous offer will achieve this end. London contends that Mr. Mintoff is so erratic that a better offer will simply increase his demands.

Prelate Tells of Efforts

ROME, Jan. 12 (UPI).—The Roman Catholic archbishop of Malta, the Most Rev. Sir Michael Gonzi, said today that the United States and Italy were leading in NATO efforts to prevent a British withdrawal.

The 86-year-old prelate spoke at a press conference here shortly after arriving from London.

He is scheduled to return to Malta tomorrow, and may again report to Pope Paul VI before his departure.

The archbishop saw the Pontiff last Saturday before going to London, where he conferred with Prime Minister Edward Heath.

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Heath and other British officials, and was received by Queen Elizabeth.

The archbishop disclosed that he had tried to bring about a rapprochement between Malta and Britain. He said he had impressed on Mr. Heath that Mr. Mintoff would not accept anything less than a \$18 million annual rental for use of military facilities in Malta by British and allied forces.

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Government Denies It

French Communists Detect Closer Paris-NATO Links

By James Goldborough

PARIS, Jan. 12 (UPI).—The Elysee Palace today strongly denied charges that France was flirting with NATO.

Following the weekly cabinet meeting, the government spokesman said that charges made over the past several days by members of the French Communist party had been "greeted with hilarity by the President of the Republic."

Last night, Georges Marchais, leader of the French Communist party, charged specifically that the present government was "modifying" Gaullist policy, which had been a total withdrawal from the unified military command of the Atlantic Alliance. Mr. Marchais said that France was now participating in a number of NATO projects and charged that Mr. Pompidou had made a secret agreement with President Nixon in the Azores regarding French participation in allied defense.

Mr. Marchais's comments appeared timed to coincide with the arrival here of Joseph Luns, the NATO secretary-general, who is on a tour of alliance members.

Luns Meets Pompidou

Mr. Luns met with Mr. Pompidou for an hour today and tomorrow will meet with Defense Minister Michel Debré. Leaving the Elysee this afternoon, Mr. Luns told reporters, "I do not think there has been a change in French policy regarding NATO."

It seemed clear that even if Mr. Marchais's charges were true, they would not be admitted either by the Elysee Palace or by the NATO secretary-general. Observers here were quick to remember that the French decided against participation in a new NATO communications system a year ago when word leaked out of their imminent participation.

French ties to NATO are an extremely sensitive subject here both because Mr. Pompidou would not like to offend Soviet bloc leaders and because it would win him no friends among the lingering Gaullist orthodox in France. But despite this, it is clear that Mr. Pompidou, in his manner, has improved French relations with NATO.

Jacques Isard, Le Monde's military writer, asserted today that there was truth in some of Mr. Marchais's charges. Mr. Isard said, however, that Mr. Gaullie himself had been wrong in following the Warsaw Pact's lead.

Integration Rejected

"All evidence indicates," wrote Mr. Isard, "that if the French Army has maintained and perhaps increased its cooperation with the Atlantic organization, it remains still true that French officials continue to reject the principle of an integrated Atlantic defense, which, in their judgment, limits each nation's freedom of action."

Mr. Isard said that under De Gaulle the French Army began to participate in some NATO military maneuvers and that even under De Gaulle the French military exchanged technical and communications information with NATO and that French liaison officers remained attached to NATO commands, at least after 1968.

He also pointed out that it was under De Gaulle and following the Prague invasion that the French military doctrine known as "all horizons" was quietly dropped and that a strategy similar to NATO's "flexible response" was adopted that could be coordinated with NATO policy.

The Communist party leader's allegation that France was participating, along with seven NATO countries, in the construction of the Asores of a communications submarine to be used for undersea tracking, was confirmed by Mr. Isard.

The two men also agreed that France had indeed decided 10 days ago to increase its defense budget for 1973 by 8 percent.

Malta Crowd Hails Mintoff

(Continued from Page 1)

silence on the situation, but some sources said he was prepared to relax the Saturday deadline for the British ultimatum. This, they said, would signal he was ready to reopen negotiations.

The sources said there were compelling reasons for a settlement, among them the severe harm a total British withdrawal could mean to Malta's economy and fears that Libya or the Soviet Union might move in.

Mr. Mintoff, according to some sources, is no longer enthusiastic about the idea of Libyan financial help he sought earlier. The sources said Libyan Premier Muammar Gadhafi had added conditions Mr. Mintoff found unacceptable, chiefly the use of Maltese military bases for Libyan troops.

Sahm to Be Envoy

BONN, Jan. 12 (AP).—Ulrich Sahm, a top official in Chancellor Willy Brandt's office, has been designated as West Germany's next ambassador in Moscow, the news magazine Der Spiegel reported.

France Firm On Retaining Gains of EEC

PARIS, Jan. 12 (Reuters).—France is firm on retaining its gains in the European Economic Community (EEC), a government spokesman said here today.

Mr. Pompidou said that the government would not allow new measures to disrupt what the community has achieved so far, the spokesman said.

Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann also reported to the government on his talks here last week with Norwegian Prime Minister Trygve Bratteli and the negotiations between the community and Ireland in Brussels.

"Legs of Its Own"

Mr. Schumann later told reporters "France sincerely wishes these countries to join the European Economic Community."

"This was told to Norway Prime Minister during his visit to Paris while his attention was drawn to the fact that the community's achievement so far has been a logic of its own and that France felt it a duty to defend it."

As Mr. Pompidou said at the end of last year (in a television interview)—and he repeated the term today—France will be adamant on this point.

In Brussels, the Common Market Six and Britain began today their last formal negotiating session in a bid to tie up all outstanding loose ends in Britain's 18-month-old entry negotiations.

The meeting, at the dusk level, was a self-imposed deadline of midnight tomorrow for setting a long list of technical points.

Points to be settled include final adoption of a special law tool for the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man. There already an agreement in principle that they will enjoy industrial and agricultural free trade with the members of an enlarged community but will be exempt from fiscal harmonization, safeguarding their present national status.

More technical issues outstanding are aids for British seed producers and the date of British adoption of the nomenclature of the EEC's common external tariff. Britain is seeking a two-month postponement for the adoption of community farm regulations in the apples and pears sector.

New Draft Class Is Set Up in U.S.

For Age 26 to 35

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (UPI).—Men between the ages of 26 and 35 who may have forgotten that they still are liable for the draft will soon receive new draft cards in the mail saying that they have been classified 1-F. This is a new holding category for men in the military reserves.

In another change, young men approaching their 18th birthday will now have 60 days instead of five in which to register for the draft. Officials said that they had no need for speedy registration and that the rush could be inconvenient for a youth who was on vacation or studying for examinations. The new regulations expand the time period to 30 days on either side of the 18th birthday.

In a third change, young men no longer will be required to get permission from their draft boards before leaving the United States. The Selective Service officials said that while the rule had never been tested in court, lawyers felt it was on feeble legal ground.

Officials also considered the rule unreasonable.

Malta Crowd Hails Mintoff

(Continued from Page 1)

silence on the situation, but some sources said he was prepared to relax the Saturday deadline for the British ultimatum. This, they said, would signal he was ready to reopen negotiations.

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Malta Crowd Hails Mintoff

Ladies Home Journal Plans Its Own Book About Hughes

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (UPI).—The controversy over whether Howard Hughes wrote the memoirs which McGraw-Hill Inc. plans to publish was further complicated today by a Ladies Home Journal announcement that it will publish an authorized Hughes "memoirs" from another source.

A spokesman for the magazine said the memoirs will appear in the February issue and will be accompanied by a reproduction of an authorization signed by Mr. Hughes. The memoirs are written by novelist Robert P. Eaton, based on "intimate, personal interviews" which Mr. Eaton had with Mr. Hughes over a 12-year period.

McGraw-Hill and Life magazine announced jointly today that publication dates of their autobiography will be brought forward because of "intense public interest," AP reported. The book, previously scheduled for publication on March 27, will now be published on March 6. The three 300,000-word installments in Life, originally scheduled for March 10, 17 and 24, will now appear in the issues dated Feb. 11, 18 and 25.

Social Lodges In U.S. Lose Suit on Taxes

By Fred P. Graham

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (NYT).—The Treasury Department was told yesterday by a three-judge federal court here that it may no longer grant tax exemptions to fraternal organizations that exclude blacks as members.

Any income earned by these groups will be taxed, and people who donate money or property to them can no longer deduct the amounts from their taxable income, the court said.

It ruled, however, in a suit brought by an Oregon black, that private nonprofit clubs, such as country clubs and other social groups that are exempted from income taxation by federal law, do not lose their tax-exempt status if they bar blacks.

The key to the decision was the special tax status granted to fraternal orders that invest part of their funds for charitable purposes and to support the lodges and provide insurance benefits for their members.

Considered a Benefit

According to the court, this amounts to a benefit granted by the government to the club members and thus means that the government is "encouraging" the clubs' discriminatory actions. Because the federal government is prohibited by the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments from discriminating on grounds of race, the court concluded that this makes the favored status of discriminatory fraternal orders unconstitutional.

The decision will apparently affect the 2,164 Elks lodges, the 3,950 Moose lodges and the 1,500 Eagles lodges. All three groups have provisions in their national charters that limit membership to white males. There are 1.5 million Elks, 1.1 million Moose and 825,000 Eagles.

The court held that the exemption from taxation of nonprofit clubs does not involve the government in the clubs' discrimination because the clubs are granted no benefits by the government.

Lay Catholic Unit
Says U.S. Bishops
Err on Finances

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 12 (NYT).—The National Association of Lay Catholics, an organization of lay Catholics, declared yesterday that Catholic bishops in the United States are issuing incomplete and misleading financial reports, and are also spending more than \$6 million a year in lobbying to obtain tax support for Catholic schools.

The NAL, formed in 1967, made its conclusions in its second annual report, compiled after a year-long study. It said that the bishops, by presenting only cherry-picked or central office accounts in their financial reports, have excluded any accounting of the total income and assets of more than 18,000 Catholic parishes.

The association released the text of a telegram sent yesterday by Jack York, of Detroit, its national president, to President Nixon. The telegram described the lobbying campaign of the bishops as "ethically unjustifiable."

New Envoy to Prague

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP).—President Nixon announced yesterday he will nominate Albert W. Shriver Jr., a career diplomat, to be ambassador to Czechoslovakia. Mr. Shriver, 65, envoy to Guinea since March 1970, will take over in Prague from Malcolm T. Yon, who has become ambassador to Yugoslavia.

Violated Regulations

But despite the warning, the pupils attended the rally and violated school regulations by walking out, the court said.

Parents of two of the pupils appealed a ruling by a U.S. district court, which dismissed their case on grounds no federal question was involved. Although not sought in the original complaint, the parents asked on appeal for an injunction barring the playing of "Dixie" at school functions.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12 (AP).—"Dixie" is best described as a "typical American song with a gay and catchy tune" and is not racially abusive, the U.S. Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals said in a ruling yesterday.

The court made the observation in upholding the suspension of 23 black pupils who walked out of a rally at Jonesboro, Ark., High School in 1968 because "Dixie" was played.

The appeals court held that the constitutional rights of the pupils were not violated by the expulsions.

All pupils were advised that the song would be played at the rally and were told if they did not wish to attend, they could report to the auditorium, the court said.

Parents of two of the pupils appealed a ruling by a U.S. district court, which dismissed their case on grounds no federal question was involved. Although not sought in the original complaint, the parents asked on appeal for an injunction barring the playing of "Dixie" at school functions.

"This material brings Hughes's story up to close to the present time," the spokesman said.

Mr. Eaton reportedly met Mr. Hughes when Mr. Eaton was beginning his career in Hollywood, where he became a film producer and the sixth husband of actress Lana Turner. Mr. Eaton is the author of the Hollywood novel "The Body Brokers."

Meanwhile, McGraw-Hill, which plans to publish Mr. Hughes's alleged autobiography in March, said the pages on which the book is based have been returned to Mr. Hughes and are not available for authentication through voice wave tests.

A spokesman for McGraw-Hill said that Clifford Irving, the author of the book, "honored his agreement and sent back all tapes."

"Got Himself Trapped"

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 12 (AP).—Mr. Hughes may have cooperated in an autobiography, then tried to deny it when attorney advised him it was libelous, a former top Hughes aide says.

Noah Dietrich, 82, an aide to the industrialist from 1925 until 1957, said, "I think he went into this thing and he's got himself trapped and he's trying to get out of it."

MARS CLOSE-UP—Clearing of dust storm on Mars let Mariner-9 take these photos of the surface and send them back to the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif. Top photo is a wide-angle frame covering 271 by 346 miles, showing a complex of craters on a broad plateau. Lower photo, made five minutes later with a telephoto lens, covers 27 by 34 1/2 miles of the area in the white frame. It shows the most intricate details yet made available of the surface of the planet.

Associated Press

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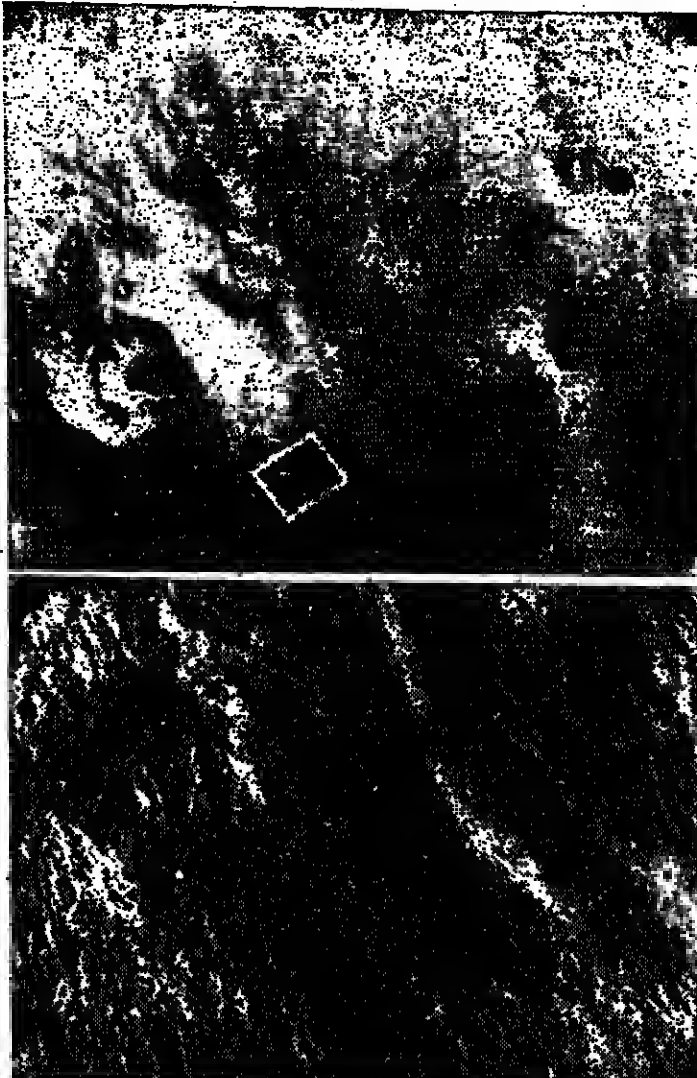
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New Pentagon Fund Requests Seen Likely

\$300 Million Needed
For A-Subs, 747 Jets

By Michael Geller

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (WP).—The Pentagon is preparing to ask Congress for up to \$300 million extra in its current budget to speed work now on two big new strategic projects—one to bolster future nuclear deterrence and the other to enable the President to control them better in a crisis.

The Defense Department wants the extra money now to:

• Accelerate work on a successor to the Navy's Polaris and Poseidon missile-carrying submarines.

• Equip the White House with a trio of Boeing-747 jumbo jets fitted out as airborne command posts for the President to use in a nuclear emergency.

Securing any last-minute changes, senior defense officials—who asked not to be identified by name—say that a supplemental budget request for the current fiscal year is expected to be sent to Capitol Hill, probably later this month.

First Look Coming

At about the same time, lawmakers will be getting their first look at the Pentagon's budget submission for next year. That fiscal 1973 request is now expected to be about \$83 billion, up more than \$4 billion from this year's request and the biggest step-up in defense since the Nixon administration took office.

But rather than wait for that new budget to work its way through Congress, a process that takes about a year, the Pentagon wants to get rolling as soon as possible on these two special projects.

In the planned supplemental request, most of the money is earmarked for a start on the airborne command post, code-named "Silver Dollar."

The new planes would eventually replace three older 707 jets that have been stationed at nearby Andrews Air Force Base, Md., for possible emergency use for almost 10 years.

Their mission: to whisk the President, his advisers and other civilian leaders into the air to escape nuclear attack and also to enable them to stay in touch with retaliatory land and submarine-based missile and bomber forces.

The missile-submarine project, known as ULMS, was put into development last year by the Pentagon, and is slated for a big expansion at a cost of possibly \$500 million next year.

But the Pentagon claims that in order to make that big step-up from this year's ULMS budget of \$110 million, it needs to pump extra funds in now.

There has still been no decision to produce a fleet of these ULMS submarines, and the project could eventually be cut off if there were a U.S.-Soviet arms pact.

Israel Declares
Lansky a Danger
To Public Peace

JERUSALEM, Jan. 12 (Reuters).—American underworld figure Meyer Lansky today was declared a "danger to public peace" by the Israeli minister of the interior, paving the way to his expulsion from the country.

Lansky, 70, alleged gambling kingpin in the United States, has been fighting a long legal battle to remain in Israel after authorities refused to extend his tourist visa. He arrived here in July 1970.

Lansky had appealed to the supreme court to instruct Interior Minister Joseph Burgin to justify his refusal to grant him Israeli citizenship.

Mr. Burgin's answer to the court was that Lansky had been convicted of offenses in the United States and "We have, therefore, come to the conclusion that his extended or permanent residence in this country was a danger to the public peace."

Under the Israeli Law of Return, all Jews have the automatic right to settle in Israel, unless they have a criminal past which the authorities deem a danger to the state.

The court has still to give its final decision on Lansky's appeal.

Waldheim Deplores
Chinese Nuclear Test

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 12 (AP).—UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim deplored today Communist China's latest nuclear test, conducted last Friday.

A UN spokesman, who was asked for Mr. Waldheim's comment on the experiment, replied, "He said that of course he regrets and deplores any nuclear test in the context of the General Assembly resolutions on this subject" which are against all testing.

Meningitis Deaths
Rise Near Paris

PARIS, Jan. 12 (Reuters).—Two more children have died and five are hospitalized in what health authorities fear may be an epidemic of spinal meningitis in an eastern Paris suburban area, officials said today.

The latest victims are a 3-year-old boy who was taken to a hospital yesterday and a child, 2, admitted on Monday.

A boy, 4, died last Wednesday and another child died Dec. 28, authorities said.

House Delegates in Brussels Comment Congress Seen Ratifying Devaluation Soon

BRUSSELS, Jan. 12 (UPI).—Rep. Al Ullman, D. Ore., acting chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, said today he was confident that enough progress could be made on U.S.-European trade problems to allow Congress to ratify devaluation of the dollar.

Rep. John W. Byrnes, R. Wis., the ranking Republican member of the committee, said he was visiting Brussels, said he was sure Congress would act "promptly and affirmatively" if President Nixon's devaluation package contained the right ingredients.

Addressing a news conference at the end of a three-day fact-finding visit to the European Common Market capital, the two congressmen said they had learned much about Common Market attitudes toward trade.

Some Confidence

"Speaking for myself, I come away with some confidence that there will be sufficient concrete progress in the short run, as well as in the long run, toward negotiations on trade that we can go back and pass necessary legislation on gold," Rep. Ullman said.

Friday, Ambassador William D. Eberle, President Nixon's special trade negotiator, will resume talks with the Common Market Commission on short-term trade problems.

Congress, in the coming weeks, must vote on the ratification of President Nixon's decision to increase the price of gold from \$35 to \$38.

The proposal to devalue the dollar will be accompanied by a package of other short-term trade concessions from the Common Market and burden-sharing moves by America's allies in NATO.

Agricultural Interests

A press statement issued by the whole 15-man delegation said that during their talks at the Common Market Commission, the committee members "expressed particularly the deep concern that U.S. agricultural interests were not being adequately considered in the implementation of the common agricultural policy."

Rep. Ullman said the committee "can understand the rationale behind the agricultural policy, and we can see the rationale behind the preferential agreements with the associate members and the Mediterranean countries."

"But that doesn't mean to say that we concur, or that it's right in the long run," he said.

Rep. Ullman urged a phasing out of the agricultural policy, which favors high support prices to protect farmers' incomes to the detriment of imports and of consumer prices.

The congressman said the fact 1972 was an election year would not prevent Congress from passing the administration's planned trade legislation package.

The committee members are scheduled to leave Brussels tomorrow, with most of them returning to the United States.

U.S. Lends Dominican Hotel
\$126,422 to Promote Tourism

By Benjamin Welles

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (NYT).—The Agency for International Development is lending \$126,422 to provide a swimming pool, filter system, a diving board, underwater lights and extensive restaurant and bar equipment for a privately-owned hotel in the Dominican Republic.

AID officials explained that the loan was to "promote tourism" to help the Dominican economy. Included in the AID-supported loan are such items as a refrigerated display case for salads and desserts; swivel bar stools; and hot plates, frying kettles and broilers.

The hotel is an electric frankfurter warmer and a dry-cleaning press.

Details of the project were contained in copies of agency documents obtained from an independent source by Sen. Clifford P. Case, R. N.J., and The New York Times. Sen. Case said yesterday that he had already taken up the matter with AID officials.

"...Barring some extraordinary explanation," he said, "this is a shocking misuse of the AID program."

An AID spokesman explained that the swimming pool, bar and restaurant equipment was for the Pinar Dorado, a 50-room hotel near Santo Domingo, about 60 miles north and west of Santo Domingo. It is privately owned.

The spokesman said that the agency was contributing the \$126,422 as part of a \$350,000 loan to the private developers by the Fund for Investment and Economic Development, an agency of the Dominican Central Bank.

"After all, the Inter-American Development Bank loaned them [Dominican Republic] \$7 million in 1967 for these purposes and the World Bank is right now carrying out a survey of the northern Dominican coast to spot likely areas for tourism."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (UPI).—There are more than 88,900 "critically deficient" highway bridges in the United States, including several long-span bridges which could cause a heavy loss of life if they collapsed, a government report says.

The Federal Highway Administration made the preliminary estimate in a report to Congress; but it said limited funds will allow it to replace only 50 of the most hazardous bridges this year—a move which will use up half of its \$250-million authorization for bridge replacement.

According to the agency, there are approximately 563,500 bridges in the United States. "About 88,900 are considered critically deficient. And an estimated 24,000 of these deficient bridges are on the federal-aid highway system," the report said.

The report also said that out of the 563,500 bridges more than 400,000 were built before 1935.

The report, the first of its kind, was a result of the investigation into the collapse of the 40-year-old Silver Bridge over the Ohio River at Point Pleasant, W. Va., Dec. 15, 1967. Forty-six persons died and nine were injured when the bridge toppled into the river.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (UPI).—The Soviet Union launched the 47th in its Cosmos satellite series today, the Tass news agency said. Tass said the satellite would "continue space research under a program announced earlier."

Wilkins Agrees With Muskies On Voter Support for a Black

By Les Ledbetter

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (NYT).—Roy Wilkins, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said Monday that Sen. Edmund S. Muskie was "probably right" in his assessment that the nation's voters would not support a national ticket with a black nominee for vice-president on it.

Calling the controversy over the statement "greatly overdone" by politicians "who would gain" by embarrassing the Maine Democrat, Mr. Wilkins accused Herbert G. Klein, the White House director of communications, of "begging the question" when asked to express the Nixon administration's stand on a black nominee for vice-president.

"Muskie made the question head on," the 70-year-old civil rights leader said at a news conference after his annual report to the national board of the NAACP here. "It was his estimate of the mood of the country and my estimate of the mood of the country is that Mr. Muskie is probably right."

Sen. Muskie, a candidate for the Democratic

South Asian Irony

The many disastrous aspects of President Nixon's policies in the Indian-Pakistan conflict have masked the main irony disclosed by the Anderson Papers. It is that the Nixon-Kissinger approach, favoring Pakistan over India, helped bring about precisely what it was their chief objective to forestall: a Soviet victory and a major increase in Soviet influence in the subcontinent and the Indian Ocean.

Until columnist Jack Anderson published the secret minutes of White House meetings, observers could only guess at the rationale behind Mr. Nixon's decision to abandon a quarter-century of American impartiality in the subcontinent's feud. But the minutes show Mr. Kissinger's overriding concern from the beginning of hostilities that Soviet military aid and Soviet vetoes in the United Nations would enable India to destroy its chief adversary—and the balance of power on the subcontinent—by attacking and dismembering West Pakistan once East Pakistan had been conquered. Strictly in terms of great power rivalry, Pakistan's supporters—the United States and China—would be the losers, while the Soviet Union as India's backer would emerge predominant in the area.

Other top administration officials, however, expressed doubts about the Kissinger thesis that India was planning with Soviet support to attack West Pakistan. Ambassador Keating in New Delhi urged the White House to favor India, which not only was the inevitable victor but had the better moral case. This course would have avoided leaving India with Moscow as its only backer, but Mr. Keating's advice was ignored, if indeed it ever reached the cloistered President.

Mr. Nixon's isolation from the first-hand advice and argument of the government's own experts is one of the striking revelations

of the Anderson transcripts. Though incomplete and therefore perhaps not revealing the entire story, they do show Mr. Kissinger as an all-powerful intermediary handing down presidential orders and discouraging doubting questions even about minor tactics. A chief executive who fails to expose himself to the fullest information, free debate and the challenges of others to his prejudices can hardly be protected from blunders by even the most brilliant White House staffs.

Not only is it improbable that the Kissinger-Nixon analysis was correct. The special irony was that their acquiescence over eight months in President Yahya Khan's bloody repression of East Pakistan helped thrust India into Russia's arms and create the danger of the very war Mr. Nixon was trying to avoid. CIA director Helms told one White House meeting that Moscow's "major policy switch" to support Indian military action did not occur until "just prior to Chinese emergence into the UN scene" in the fall.

As early as mid-April, Ambassador Keating in New Delhi argued that open American pressure on President Yahya Khan for a political settlement—rather than the cautious, secret persuasion that failed—would better fit the realities of Pakistan's deterioration, India's predominance and Bangladesh's emergence. "We should be guided by the new power realities in South Asia which, fortunately, in the present case, largely parallel the moral realities as well," he reportedly cabled Washington.

It was by ignoring the moral realities, misjudging the power realities, and failing to heed—or to be informed of—the political realities that Mr. Nixon put the United States on the slippery slope to its present predicament in South Asia.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Senator Humphrey Announces

Sen. Hubert Humphrey has a long history of government service, a long memory and apparently a limitless supply of determination and hope. In formally confirming his candidacy for President, the former vice-president conveyed not just an eagerness to run but also a belief in something just this side of political predestination. It was, Sen. Humphrey observed, only on his second try for mayor of Minneapolis, his second try for the vice-presidential nomination and his second try for the presidential nomination that he had achieved each of these goals. Now, he was aiming for a second try at the presidency, and he left little doubt as to how he thought that would turn out. Although no quarter was given either Richard Nixon or his record, Mr. Nixon's model came to mind in the senator's plain intention to capitalize on his past defeats, to give them some special, larger meaning in relation to himself and the electorate:

"...with determination and faith, a man or a nation can grow from defeat. Persistence and tenacity are old American virtues... We Americans have gone through much of the same kinds of trial and error, of victory and defeat together... we are determined to get back on our feet, to put our house in order, and get our country moving again."

For all that he has been in national politics some 24 years now and, perhaps more than any other candidate, is identified with the rising and falling fortunes of his party—its successes and failures, its excesses and its strengths—Sen. Humphrey, nonetheless arouses sharp feelings within that party itself. So he does not appear as Mr. Nixon did in 1968, the reassuring if unexciting party familiar, the man whose service had earned him yet another try for the job and whose selection was acceptable to all factions. On the contrary, Sen. Humphrey, no matter what his fate in the prenomination struggle, is bound to elicit strong emotions win or lose. Emotions already prefigured by his candidacy. Crudely put, they are rage and remorseless hostility on the part of many of those associated with the early anti-war movement and the ill-starred Chicago convention of 1968, and feelings of sheerest

dread and agony on the part of those friends who fear his candidacy will only avail this very decent man yet another humiliation. Nothing very restful there.

Apparently Sen. Humphrey shows well in the polls, and apparently, too, he has mobilized money and support in abundant measure from some very influential quarters of his party. To this must be added his extraordinary gift for campaigning and rousing the enthusiasm of the skeptical or disaffected—a talent he put to nearly decisive use three and a half years ago. But to the extent that the Democratic party permits its campaign against Mr. Nixon to turn into a kind of grand internal heresy proceeding against itself on Vietnam, Sen. Humphrey figures to be among the first led to the stake. He may, as he recently indicated, attempt to frame the issue in the context of his Salt Lake City speech (which more or less broke with then-current policy) and focus on what he would have done as distinct from what his elected opponent has done. But it is by no means clear that his opponents for the nomination will be content to deal with the issue—his greatest weakness—that way.

Probably there is near unanimity now among most of the Democratic candidates on Vietnam policy. Probably, too, most of them will have to strain to distinguish large differences among themselves on other issues. And the pressures of the electorate are such that candidates tend as the campaigning becomes intense to hunker down together in a rather blurry middle position—everyone is for what his principal opponent is for only with this difference or that. Looking over Sen. Humphrey's statement in Philadelphia Monday, you get a clear impression that his is ideologically in the mainstream of 1972 Democratic candidacies. And considering his particular history, you realize that the advantages of familiarity and recognition are pretty well balanced off against the disadvantages of enemies made and an excess of Auld Lang Syne. So performance will be everything. It will determine whether a majority of those on whom the nomination depends regard his persistence as gutsy or appalling, as evidence of an abundance of public spirit or of an excess of ambition.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Italy, NATO and Malta

The Italian government is now hanging by one hand from its tightrope, saved for the time being by the intervention of Mr. Saragat, the former president, who has called upon the four parties in the coalition to re-examine the situation created by the decision of the Republican party to leave. Coinciding with the Malta dispute, the

crisis takes on wider implications. The transfer of more NATO facilities to Italy could tempt the Italian Communist party to stir up the issue of Italy's membership of NATO, though there is no sign that there would be much immediate response from a public concerned mainly with domestic issues.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

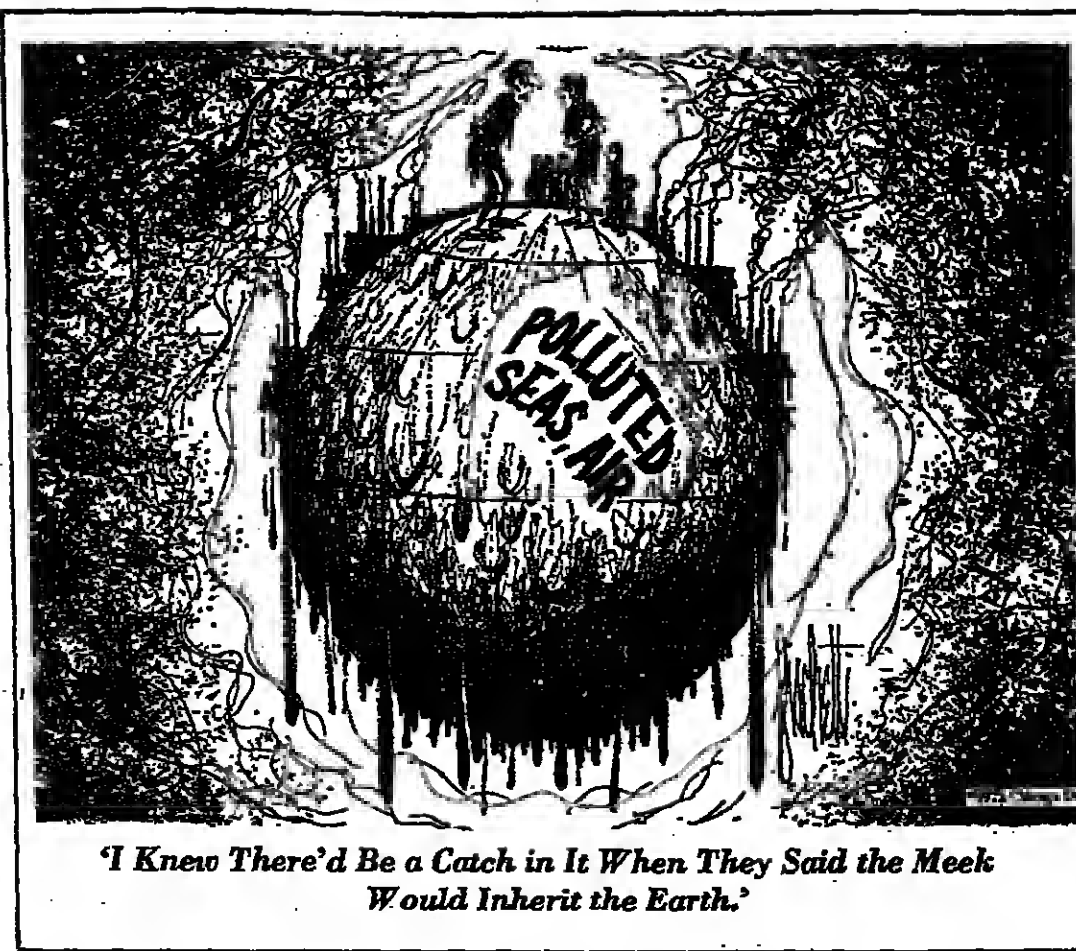
January 13, 1897

PARIS.—Reports from Bombay are more and more alarming. It is said that the plague is spreading, that the number of deaths is on the increase and that the illness now strikes not only natives, but also Europeans. The panic caused by this news is at its height and it is feared that the epidemic will extend beyond its original centre, and people whose imaginations are excited, already see it traversing the seas and invading Europe.

Fifty Years Ago

January 13, 1922

DETROIT.—Mr. Henry Ford is prepared to buy the Lincoln Motor Co. when the Leland properties in this city are offered at auction on February 4. It is learned that Ford is willing to bid as high as \$11 million if necessary. If he takes the plant, he will retain Mr. Henry B. Leland as president and Mr. Wilfred C. Leland as general manager, and will continue the manufacture of high-priced cars, looking to foreign and domestic markets.



'I Knew There'd Be a Catch in It When They Said the Meek Would Inherit the Earth.'

Politics and Strategy

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Ever since the Indian-Pakistan war, there has been considerable doubt here about the wisdom of President Nixon's military strategy in backing Pakistan, but there should be little doubt about the domestic political strategy he had in mind when he sided with Pakistan and China against India and the Soviet Union.

He wants to be in a position to campaign for re-election on the proposition that he is the man who reduced the American expeditionary force in Vietnam from 550,000 to 40,000, who brought China out of isolation and established a line of communication to a quarter of the human race, who defused the Berlin problem, and began the process of negotiating the control of strategic nuclear weapons. Nobody understands the potential power of this argument as well as his Democratic opponents.

The Nixon "lift"—to use the latest White House jargon—is not toward Pakistan but toward Peking. The "China opening" is the key to his bid for re-election as a man of peace, and according to those who think they understand his diplomacy in the Indian-Pakistan crisis, he was determined not to oppose Pakistan and risk the possibility that China would call off his Feb. 21 trip to Peking.

Politics Prevail

Nobody in authority here will admit it publicly, but privately officials concede that there was a conflict between Nixon's world military strategy and his domestic campaign strategy, and the considerations of presidential politics prevailed.

In terms of the world strategic struggle for bases, allies, and control of the sea, there was a powerful case to be made for Washington backing India. Aside from the obvious point that India is the most populous democracy in the world, and Pakistan a weak dictatorship, India dominates the sea routes between Japan and the oil fields of the Middle East, which are vital to Japan's spectacular economy and which, on present official calculations here, will be supplying between 30 and 35 percent of U.S. petroleum products by 1980.

Nobody knows this better than the Soviet Union. Moscow learned in the Cuban missile crisis that it could not bring its influence to bear all over the world without a vastly expanded navy, and has been building its naval power ever since. For example, Moscow now has over 200 attack submarines to 54 for the United States, and while we still have more nuclear subs than the Soviet Union, the official estimate in Washington is that, by 1973, Russia will have more nuclear submarines than the total number of nuclear and diesel-powered subs in the U.S. Navy.

Long before the Indian-Pakistan war, the Soviet Union had built a naval base for India at Visakhapatnam on the Bay of Bengal, and one of the military arguments in Washington for avoiding an open break with India was that India was obviously going to win with the military and diplomatic aid of Russia, which would then be seeking access to the naval base at Visakhapatnam, or failing that, offering much needed aid to Bangladesh in return for military facilities at Chittagong, the new nation's port, also on the Bay of Bengal.

Considerations

No doubt there were many other considerations in the President's decision to back Pakistan. Nothing is ever quite so simple as a choice between a good military strategy and a good presidential campaign strategy. The President had personal ties to the Pakistani leaders and to the leaders of the other Muslim countries, which happen to control much of the oil of the Middle East, and while he understood the pressure of the Bangladesh refugees on India, he did not think this justified India's open aggression across the Pakistani borders. Nevertheless, with all the different pressures of military strategy and political campaign strategy tugging him in opposite directions, the belief of well-

informed men here is that the short-range political advantages of protecting the China trip and the possibility of reaching at least a limited accommodation with China, were decisive with Nixon. Aside from politics, his argument is that reaching even the beginnings of an understanding with China may do more to avoid conflict in the Pacific than anything else, and if the cost of this is a temporary squabble with India and the establishment of Soviet naval and air power in the Bay of Bengal, a U.S.-China accommodation may be worth it.

This, of course, is one of the weaknesses of dramatic diplomacy and spectacular summit meetings set long in advance. The President had bet so much on the Peking trip that he could not easily risk losing it. And once he protected it by opposing India and siding with Peking, he created new problems with his allies in Japan and Korea.

Concerned

Here, for example, despite Nixon's personal assurances, are President Chung Hse Park of South Korea saying that he will watch the Nixon Peking visit

"with deep concern," and the Japanese Ambassador to the United States, Nobuhiko Ushiba, warning that Nixon's trip might be the beginning of a process of unraveling our (U.S.-Japanese) mutual security in the Far East.

These fears, however, though natural, are probably groundless. Nixon is not going to Peking to sell out the Japanese or the South Koreans or the Chinese Nationalists, but to create an atmosphere of conciliation, and through it, the basis for his own re-election.

It is silly to accuse him of acting against India because he was irritated by Prime Minister Gandhi or grateful to the Pakistani government for shipping Henry Kissinger into China. He has much larger objectives in view. He doesn't want to enhance Soviet naval and air power across the oil routes to Japan, or increase Moscow's ability to blockade U.S. energy supplies at the other end of the western world, but these are long-range considerations.

Re-election is much closer at hand and the China trip will look good on satellite television from the Forbidden City even if it solves nothing at all.

New Hampshire's Issues

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—There is an outside chance that something substantial may emerge from the New Hampshire presidential primary—a discussion of some of the fundamental economic questions facing the country.

Don't bet your last nickel on it, but the circumstances are such that the candidates may be forced to talk about some of the real problems facing the country, particularly the way in which we finance essential public services. Despite the calendar photos of snowy mountains, white church spires and village greens, New Hampshire is a heavily industrial state. The constituency to which the presidential hopefuls are campaigning is predominantly that of working men and their wives.

Tax Crisis

While unemployment is lower than in most states, there is a serious tax crisis. New Hampshire is the only state in the nation with neither an income tax nor a sales tax. As a result the property taxes, already among the highest in the nation, went up another 15 percent last year.

To meet the crisis, Walter Peterson, the progressive Republican governor, has called a special session of the legislature for the four weeks leading up to the primary. He will try again to pass a state income tax to provide increased aid to localities and property tax relief for the homeowners.

Letters

For McGovern

Because the NYT of irresponsible and prejudicial reporting of the presidential hopefuls, Joseph Kraft's "A Hard Election Year" (Jan. 5) is a typical example. In speaking of the "strong Democratic" candidates, he cites obesity, Muscle, Humphrey, and Lindsay. Not a word about George McGovern.

So much of the news on the presidential candidates has been of the slick magazine variety, the non-candidacy of Ted Kennedy, Muskie's thoughtless remark on the possibility of a Negro Vice President, Ted Kennedy being late for European social events, the Wisconsin folks vote for Muskie, Lindsay's TV image. The picture of Ed Muskie in a barber shop was cute (but who goes to a barber anymore). Time magazine's photo of Muskie in front of a Lincoln statue was sweeter still.

But America needs more than to resurrect Carl Sandburg for president. America must have a candidate for the future and not for the past. Come off it, NYT, the world is a mess and America requires and deserves a man of ideas, a man with impeccable credentials of integrity, honesty, and trust—a man like George McGovern.

Let us hear more about his proposals to change and improve American society, in fact let us hear more about all the candidates' policies. If America is to vote intelligently, an intelligent, alert, and responsible press is mandatory. Slick news vignettes of candidates, and armchair political analyses based upon press releases and the NYT clipping file, make it obligatory that your readers turn to Pogo for sagacious political comment.

Alas, if it is going to be, as Kraft says, a choice between Humphrey and Muskie, and then between one of these two and Nixon in November, Americans will have as much choice this year as the South Vietnamese people had in their presidential election last year.

JUTTA EVA STANGE.

Oxford.

View From Moscow

Soviet Diplomacy: A Look at the Ledger

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW.—At the beginning of this year of intense diplomacy, Soviet policy-makers must regard their country's international position with a strained combination of satisfaction and discomfort. They can point to major accomplishments, no doubt with pleasure. They can also find numerous reasons to worry about the future.

The Indo-Pakistani war brought 1971 to a triumphant close for the Soviet Union, though at some cost. For once Moscow backed a winner, simultaneously humiliating the Chinese and embarrassing the Americans. As a result of the war, the Russians apparently gained a stronger foothold in South Asia, and a new intimacy with the world's second largest nation.

The cost of all this was small, at least in the short term. Moscow paid with the embarrassment caused by its aggressively pro-Indian (and thus isolated) position at the UN during the war.

Success in Europe

Soviet policy in Europe also bore sweet fruit during 1971, though perhaps less than was hoped for. Moscow reached a Berlin agreement with the Western powers which hardly altered the status quo. This should make possible final ratification of the 1970 Soviet nonaggression treaty with West Germany, the basic element of Moscow's elaborate effort to ratify the existing political map of Europe.

According to Soviet plan, that map should be finally ratified at a European security conference, once anticipated for 1972, now more likely in 1973. But European diplomats agree that the conference will take place, and that it will give the Russians what they want, including general recognition of East Germany.

The Soviet leaders have also had the satisfaction of watching a contest for leadership and subsequent purge in China, now their principal adversary. (Other goings-on in Peking were less comforting.) The Middle East situation got no worse, if it got no better. Survival of the Aland regime in Chile (which Moscow treated with extreme care until December) when a high-level Soviet delegation visited Santiago) must have provided further pleasure.

And during 1971, by common

agreement here and in Washington, the Soviet Union achieved a goal of at least 20 years' standing: strategic parity with the United States. Moscow's military power may still be slightly less imposing and considerably less mobile than Washington's but in strategic nuclear terms, the two seem roughly equal for the first time.

On the discomfiting side of this diplomatic ledger, relations with China must count first. After the shouting matches between Soviet and Chinese delegates at the UN in December and subsequent propaganda trades from both countries, it appeared that Moscow and Peking were frozen into a variable cold war.

1949 Viewpoint

From Moscow the flavor of this relationship is reminiscent of the American attitude toward the Soviet Union in about 1949: complete hostility, a willingness to ascribe wild irrationality to the other side, and dark pessimism about the future. (The Americans may have been right in 1949, of course, and the Soviets could be right now.)

Anxiety about China was compounded in July when President Nixon announced his intention to visit Peking. By nature profoundly suspicious, the Russians tended to ascribe hostile motives to both Mr. Nixon and the Chinese. It may sound silly outside this country, but many Soviet leaders do fear a Sino-American compact directed against the Soviet Union.

Sophisticated people here who do not subscribe to such conspiracy theories nevertheless join in suspecting Mr. Nixon's intentions. "If he is trying to scare us by dealing with Peking," one said recently, "it won't work. We cannot persuade us to do anything which we do not believe is in our own interest."

By all outward indications—and these are never the whole story in Moscow—the Soviet Union is genuinely eager to exploit Mr. Nixon's offer of "an era of negotiations." Soviet interests, of course, are not always identical to America's but officials here insist that they are anxious to control the arms race with the United States. Preliminary agreements at the SALT talks provide some evidence that this is true.

But there is obvious fear here that Mr. Nixon's era of negotiations is meant to be conducted from a "position of strength" as the Russians say in their continually harsh anti-American propaganda. "Why, on the eve of a summit conference, is Nixon pursuing policies of confrontation by supporting Yahya Khan and bombing North Vietnam?" one Russian asked recently. Mr. Nixon seems to be a source of discomfort in the Kremlin.

Another disquieting development for Moscow is the erosion of the European Economic Community. The prospect of a bigger and more unified Common Market contradicts Soviet plans for Europe. When the new leader of the West German Christian Democratic Union, Rainer Barzel, was in Moscow last month, Premier Alexei I. Kosygin reportedly used harsh language to mock the notion that the Soviet Union would ever work through EEC bureaucrats in Brussels to do business with member nations of the community. (EEC plans are fulfilled, it is indeed what the Soviets will have to do in several years.)

Japan Courted

Japan is another source of anxiety here. The Soviets are courting the Japanese, but without obvious success. Japanese businessmen have not jumped on the chance to trade more with the Soviet Union. On the contrary, reports from Tokyo indicate they are now more interested in trade with China.

For Moscow, a Sino-Japanese axis would be as grave a development as any plot between Washington and Peking.

Finally there must be some concern here about the eventual costs of the Russians' growing commitments, new and old, especially in India and Bangladesh.

It was relatively easy to cheer India on to victory in December. It will be both difficult and expensive to sustain the benefits of victory. China will certainly be competing for influence in Bangladesh. Moscow may find it is a costly new ally in Dacca—one which Moscow alone must keep aloft.

And the Soviets may find, as Washington has already, that it isn't easy to deal with a strong-minded woman whose armies have just won a decisive victory.

Obituaries

Padraic Colum, Irish Novelist, Poet, Playwright, Dies at 90

NEWFIELD, Conn., Jan. 12 (UPI)—Padraic Colum, 90, the Irish poet, playwright, novelist, and dramatist, died yesterday at a nursing home here. He had been in the home since he suffered a stroke in the summer of 1970.

The funeral service and burial will take place in Dublin.

It was the fortune and misfortune of Mr. Colum to have been born at the right time, Irish literature was at its zenith in the first decade of this century when he was a young man writing poetry and plays in Dublin. These were the years of the Irish renaissance—of William Butler Yeats and James Joyce, Lady Gregory, George Moore, the poet A.E. (George W. Russell), Sean O'Casey, John Millington Synge and James Stephens. Mr. Colum was an acquaintance and admirer of all, a confident of some, a perceptive critic and revealing biographer of many.

In his own right, he was a gentle, lyrical poet, a whimsical teller of tales for children, an able historian and essayist, a founder of the Abbey Theatre and, potentially, a fine dramatist. But the Irish renaissance was filled with so many towering figures that Mr. Colum was sometimes overshadowed when many thought he should not have been.

Wedding Trip to U.S.

In 1914, Mr. Colum left Ireland. He and his wife, the critic Mary Gunning Maguire Colum, came to America on a wedding trip and stayed. But Ireland never left him. In the United States, he combined writing with a love of his native land.

"It was an economic affair," he said of his move to the United States. "I got jobs to do here. I found publishers."

His volumes of poetry, plays, romance, children's stories, essays, travelogues and history

numbered more than four dozen. He also did considerable book reviewing, and he and his wife taught at various times at Columbia University and elsewhere.

Mr. Colum was born in Longford, in County Longford. By the time he was 18, he was writing seriously. After attending local public school he held a railroad job briefly, but he spent more time juggling poetry on the backs of train schedules than carrying out his clerical duties. Before he was 20, he was in Dublin writing in earnest.

Stimulus Journal

His first poems appeared in a weekly journal started by Arthur Griffith, founder of the nationalist Sinn Féin movement.

The publication of his poems brought him to the attention of Yeats and Synge and Lady Gregory. Coming out of the National Library one day, he struck up an acquaintance with Joyce. This was to result, among other things, in a volume of recollections, "Our Friend James Joyce," that Mr. Colum wrote with his wife.

"We talked of them," Mr. Colum wrote in "The Road Round Ireland" of his encounter, "...and we walked toward his home on the north side of the city. For most of the way he listened, rather humbly, to what I had to say for myself."

His first play, "The Land," was produced at the Abbey when he was 20. He was planning a series of plays about Ireland—a kind of "Comédie Humaine"—when there was a falling-out over Abbey policy with Yeats, who had come into control in the theater. In the ensuing argument, Mr. Colum, although a founder, on his connection with the Abbey. Yeats felt the Abbey should be literary, while Mr. Colum wanted it to be nationalistic.

Al Goodman

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (UPI)—Al Goodman, 81, who waded his baton for many years of the stage and radio in the 1920s and 1930s, died Monday.

Mr. Goodman, a conductor, composer, pianist and arranger, was born in Nikolai, Russia. His father, a cantor, suggested 5-year-old Alfred and other members of the family put on a show.

When young Mr. Goodman played the piano and plugged songs for a music publisher before being asked by Earl Carroll in 1916 to collaborate on a show. They wrote the score and book for "So Long Letty," which became a smash hit.

Show With Jolson

In 1918, Mr. Goodman was invited by Al Jolson to do the show "Shubert," which also was a success.

Mr. Goodman liked to tell about how Jolson started using "Mammy" in his songs. "That was in 1919 or 1920," the arranger once recalled. "Jolson was at his peak, but the music of 'Rock-a-bye Your Baby' didn't seem to give him a chance. It was too loud because I was getting everything I could out of it and he couldn't rise above it."

"Suddenly, Jolson stopped short and yelled, 'Mammy—I can hear every bit of the Old Southland in that music. Why should I sing to it?'"

And that, the story goes, is how Jolson's "Mammy" was born.

Mr. Goodman was soon in demand for conducting shows, and he waded the baid for "Yankee Doodle," "Scandal," "Rio Rita," "Strike Me Pink," "Follow Thru," "Sons O'Guns" and "The Cat and the Fiddle" among other shows.

In 1933, Mr. Goodman entered radio and was heard on "Show Boat," the "Ellie Parade," the Fred Allen show and others.

Pastor Charles Westphal

MONTPELIER, France, Jan. 12 (AP)—Pastor Charles Westphal, 75, president of the Protestant Federation of France, from 1961 to 1970, died yesterday.

Mr. Westphal, who was born in Montpelier, studied theology in Paris, New York and Edinburgh after World War I, in which he was twice seriously wounded. After being ordained and serving in a country parish, he moved to Paris in 1928 as secretary-general of a student Christian movement.

In 1929 he returned to pastoral life in Grenoble, saving many Jews from Nazi hands during the war and aiding the Resistance.

Jacob Mboya Arawo, 147

NAIROBI, Jan. 12 (UPI)—Jacob Mboya Arawo, oldest known citizen of Kenya's South Nyanza District, near Lake Victoria, has died at the age of 147, the Kenya News Agency said today. He left three wives, 134 grandsons and 103 granddaughters.

Pierre Beaumont de Wagner

CANNES, France, Jan. 12 (AP)—Pierre Beaumont de Wagner, 85, co-founder with his wife Maggy Rouff of the Paris high fashion house which bears her name, died yesterday. Maggy Rouff died here only five months ago. The couple had retired to the Riviera in 1947.

Fred Howarth

FREESTON, England, Jan. 12 (AP)—Fred Howarth, 83, former secretary of the English Football League, died last night.

Mr. Howarth held the post from 1933 until 1957. He was awarded the Order of the British Empire by Queen Elizabeth II in recognition of his services to soccer. He was responsible for introducing various unprecedented insurance schemes for players.



NEW JOB—Glenn T. Seaborg, former chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, a Nobel laureate, and former chancellor of the University of California at Berkeley, explains a formula during his first day as a chemistry professor at the Berkeley campus—in freshman chemistry. His students took his presence calmly.

Tribe in South-West Africa Stirs Against Johannesburg

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Jan. 12 (AP)—Displaying almost unprecedented resistance, the powerful Ovambo tribe is heading for a showdown with the white rulers of South-West Africa.

The Ovambo problem is simple: they don't like the terms under which they must labor in white commerce and industry; more than 13,000 of them have stopped work in a series of strikes which began in mid-December and spread across the territory.

Authorities shipped more than 12,000 of them back to church-mouse-poor Ovamboland. Police reinforcements have been sent there from South Africa to help maintain order. There have been no serious incidents.

Officials blame the unrest on "agitators."

Meanwhile, production is slowing in the key mining industry. In Windhoek, the capital, white students collect garbage and handle menial chores on the railroad. Factory output is curtailed, municipal services crippled and hotels and restaurants are hampered. Servants' white households are tackling domestic work.

Confident Talk

White spokesmen talk confidently of replacing recalcitrant Ovambos with more docile labor from the Damara, Kavanago, Herero, and Nama tribes. This optimism seems misplaced.

Ovambos make up almost half of South-West Africa's total population of 750,000. They are probably the most skilled and sophisticated of available African workers and comprise 30,000 of the territory's labor force of 45,000.

The tribal reservation of Ovamboland sprawls along the northern frontier with Portuguese Angola. It is strictly off limits to unauthorized visitors.

'Suitable' or 'Slavery'

The contract labor system, which is at the center of the dispute, goes back half a century. Local white authorities describe it as "suitable" and "beneficial." But it has been called "slavery" in the United Nations.

Ovambos cannot leave their bleak homeland except under work contracts usually lasting 18 months. Arrangements are made by the South-West African Native Labor Association (SWANLA), formed in 1943 to save employers the trouble of recruiting.

Employers only have to complete an order form which specifies the type of worker wanted: A, B, C, or Picoana, a local label for black juveniles, and pay a \$33 fee.

Ovambo applicants are medically checked, X-rayed and graded for the type of work SWANLA considers suitable.

When an Ovambo is hired, an Okangole, or mark of engagement, is given.

Zambian Leader

LUSAKA, Zambia, Jan. 12 (Reuters)—Zambian opposition leader Simon Kapwepwe, a former vice-president, was attacked and beaten up by an unidentified group of youths at a shopping center here today, eyewitnesses reported.

The 48-year-old politician was treated at a hospital for a cut on his brow and bruises to his face. It was not known why Mr. Kapwepwe was attacked.

Mr. Kapwepwe, who resigned from the government of President Kenneth Kaunda last August and had, only this morning, been sworn in as an opposition member of the National Assembly.

France Planning to Impose Bans

PARIS, Jan. 12 (AP)—France will soon ban snowmobiles for personal use.

Environment Minister Robert Poujade will allow exceptions only for emergency or maintenance services in Alpine resorts. His ministry is sending out decrees banning the vehicles to the mayors of mountain communities, who for legal reasons must actually promulgate the decrees.

The bans will be imposed because of the noise the machines make with their two-stroke engines, shattering the peace still air of the Alps. They have already been outlawed on local initiative by at least five ski resorts.

Only 500 or 600 of the machines are reported to have been sold in France.

Palestinians Fire Rocket Into Israel

BEIRUT, Jan. 12 (UPI)—Palestinian guerrillas rocketed the Israeli settlement of Kyriat Shmona early today in retaliation for yesterday's Israeli attack against southern Lebanon, a guerrilla spokesman said tonight.

The Israeli settlement, which is just south of the Lebanese-Israeli border, suffered damage and a number of killed and wounded, the spokesman added.

In Tel Aviv, military spokesmen said one 100-pound, 130-mm rocket exploded above a kindergarten shelter at 4 a.m., causing no casualties but slight damage to the shelter and other nearby buildings.

The Israelis "returned the fire," the spokesman said.

Palestinian guerrillas also claimed they blew up an Israeli minefield in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights last night, destroying an Israeli tank and killing or wounding the tank's occupants.

In Retaliation

The guerrilla spokesman said a Palestinian raiding party fired heavy rockets against Kyriat Shmona "in retaliation for the enemy's attack against the Ar-Roub region (of southern Lebanon) yesterday morning."

"The rockets scored direct hits on their targets and inflicted material and human losses on the settlement," the spokesman added.

The spokesman said the Israelis opened up with heavy artillery against the raiders, but they managed to withdraw safely to base.

The Israelis also shelled the Lebanese villages of Khayman, three miles north of the border, and the nearby village of Sarda, with heavy artillery, the spokesman added.

There were no casualties in the shelling but farm buildings suffered material damage, guerrilla sources said.

Later today, Premier Saeb Salam toured the region and assured the people that the "army will speed up the construction of shelters."

Mr. Salam also promised that financial compensation would be paid to the people whose houses were destroyed in the Israeli attack.

Athens to Court-Martial 8

Jan. 20 on Bombing Charges

ATHENS, Jan. 12 (Reuters)—Eight Greeks face court-martial here beginning Jan. 20 charged with the manufacture and placing of bombs in Athens, the prosecutor of the Athens military judiciary said here today.

According to legislation passed by the army-backed regime, the maximum penalty is life imprisonment.

The prosecutor, Panayotis Nikolodimos, said at a press conference that the group was responsible for a series of explosions in Athens from September, 1968, to May, 1971, when they were arrested. The group planted time bombs in various parts in central Athens, he alleged.

The prosecutor said the leader of the group, Ioannis Valiakis, 28, made several trips abroad to contact the leaders of the Panhellenic Liberation Movement, founded by Andreas Papandreu, exiled former minister and son of the late George Papandreu, who was head of the powerful Center Union party and the last elected premier of Greece.

He also charged that Mr. Valiakis had set up a workshop in Stockholm for the manufacture of bombs that were smuggled into Greece by persons with forged passports.

He added that Mr. Valiakis and Ioannis Kyriakis, another defendant, went to Rome in 1969 and the Soviet Union in the use of explosive devices.

Security police are also holding four youths, including three students, charged with exploding bombs likely to result in loss of life. The youths are said to belong to the Paris-based 20th of October organization.

Charge by Ex-Officers

Meanwhile, 12 high-ranking retired officers today indirectly accused the government of Premier George Papandreu of having appointed former Communists and fellow travelers to ministerial positions.

In a signed statement the officers, including Gen. George Perides, dismissed for his support of King Constantine's abortive counter-coup in 1971, objected to an article in the morning newspaper, *Eleftheros Osmos*, charging that they had fraternized with Communist elements when they signed a statement last month asking for a general amnesty for Greek political prisoners on humanitarian grounds.

The statement said: "All we did was ask for amnesty for political prisoners on humanitarian grounds." It is not who sided with the extreme left to acquire ministerial portfolios and mayorships.

The officers said that since 1967 scores of Greeks who had no connection with the Communist party had been persecuted and sent to prison.

Reports Tell Of Kurd Raids Against Iraq

Toll in Two Clashes Is Put at 129 Dead

TEHRAN, Jan. 12 (AP)—Reports reaching here said 86 persons died in clashes between Iraqi forces and Kurdish rebels at Marsh garrison, near Huzieh yesterday.

The reports said a group of rebels raided the garrison but failed to take it, and 43 were killed on each side.

An earlier report said 43 men, including three officers and nine soldiers were killed in a clash between Iraqi forces and Kurdish elements in Solamatieh, in northwest Iraq.

The Solamatieh clash took place Sunday and Monday following a Kurdish protest against the expulsion of thousands of Kurds from 50,000 Iraqis ordered to leave by the Iraqi government.

Refugees leaving Khaneqan, in Iraq, said today that armored cars and tanks were being moved into the town to protect government installations against Kurdish rioters.

The refugees said that shops in Khaneqan had been closed down for the last three days and that Kurdish residents were demanding access to Iran.

Belgian Is Fined, Jailed for Theft Of Vermeer Work

BRUSSELS, Jan. 12 (UPI)—A criminal court today sentenced Mario Roymans, 21, to 24 months in jail—18 of them suspended—for the theft and ransom of a Dutch masterpiece, Vermeer's "The Love Letter."

The court ordered Roymans to undergo psychiatric treatment and pay a \$150 fine.

The painting, on loan from the Amsterdam Rijksmuseum, was stolen from an exhibition at the Brussels Fine Arts Palace Sept. 24. Roymans telephoned newspapers and the Belgian radio and television to demand a ransom of \$4 million from insurance companies to aid Pakistani refugees.

The painting, showing a seated young woman reading a letter, was recovered from under Roymans' mattress when police arrested him on a tip.

Dutch experts are still working to restore the masterpiece, which was extensively damaged.

5-Month State of Emergency Is Lifted in the Philippines

MANILA, Jan. 12 (Reuters)—President Ferdinand Marcos has lifted the five-month-old state of emergency he clamped on the Philippines in August to head off what he said was the threat of a Communist rebellion.

The opposition Liberal party, which had strongly opposed the emergency declaration, received last night's announcement with silence, and newspapers made no comment.

President Marcos acted last August following the bombing of a rally in Manila in which over 100 people were killed or wounded.

Opposition politicians claimed the state of emergency was a "red herring" to whip up anti-Communist sentiment prior to the midterm senate elections in October. Others claimed the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus allowed him to detain some of his political opponents.

The proclamation lifting the five-month emergency and restoring habeas corpus excluded those already under detention. Police said this affected only six people in custody on subversive charges.

The writ had already been restored in some parts of the country—Manila being the notable exception.

Fire Investigation Delayed as Liner Continues to Burn

HONG KONG, Jan. 12 (AP)—Fire still burned deep inside the former luxury liner Queen Elizabeth II, preventing the start of investigations on how it started and why it spread so fast.

Fire officials said the ship, half-submerged in Hong Kong Harbor, was still too hot to examine. It may be two or three days before they can begin their investigations, including probing the possibility of arson.

Officials have said they want to investigate reports that fires started simultaneously in four or five different spots through the ship shortly before noon Sunday. The fire engulfed the upper decks from stern to stern within an hour.

Ship, 42 Feared Lost

IN N. Pacific Storm

VANCOUVER, Canada, Jan. 12 (Reuters)—All 42 persons aboard a Somali freighter are believed dead after the 7,829-ton ship went down Monday in a storm in the North Pacific, west of British Columbia.

A life belt bearing the name of the ship, *Donna Anita*, was retrieved from debris and oily waters in the area from which the ship last made radio contact.

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ripped out the insides of all our 707's and renewed everything from the floor up).

Sometimes this cost a little more trouble (offering a choice of three meals in economy rather than no choice).

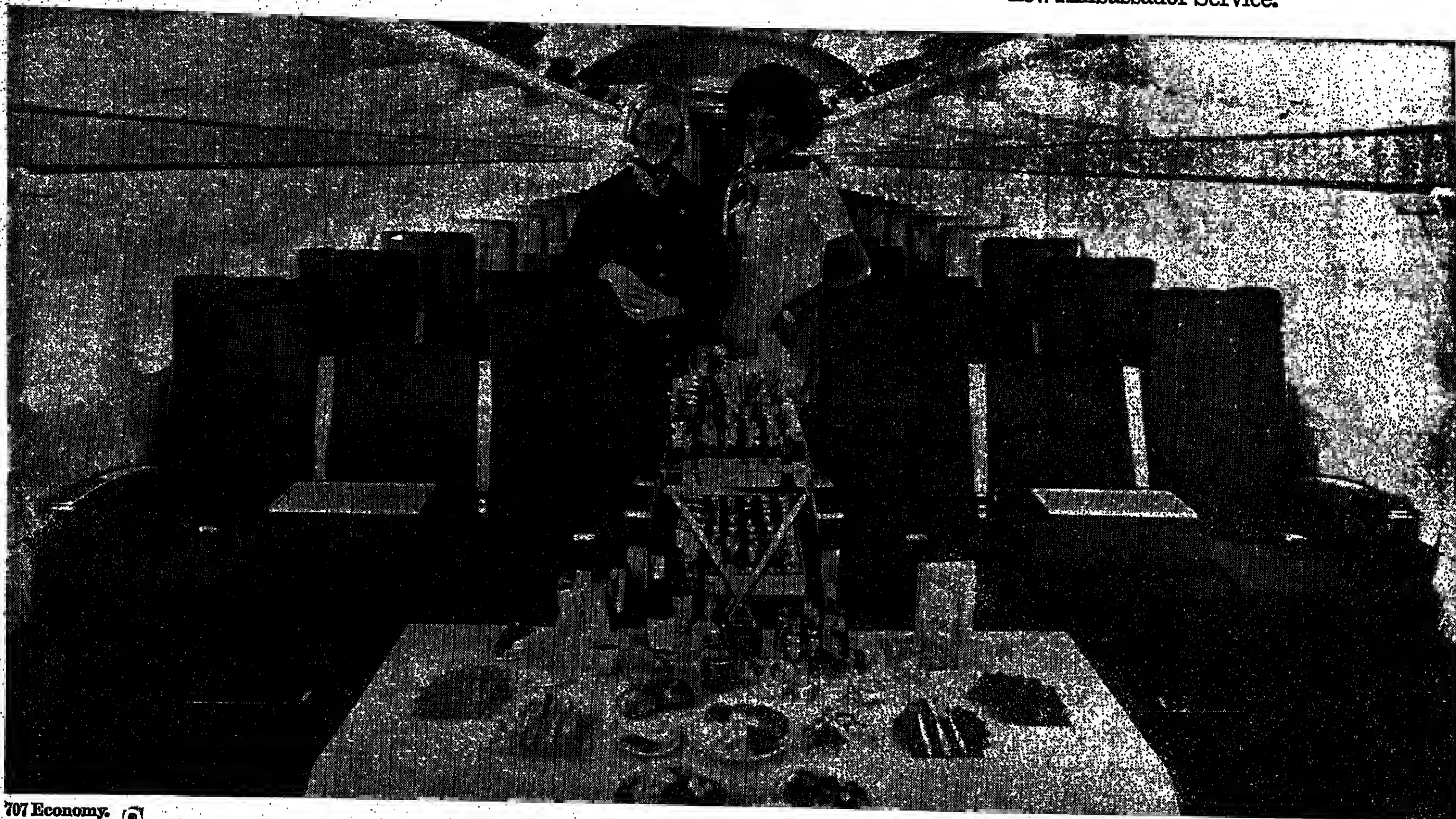
And sometimes it cost nothing but a little thought (no-smoking sections, for example).

Next time you fly to America, ask your travel agent to book you a TWA Ambassador flight.

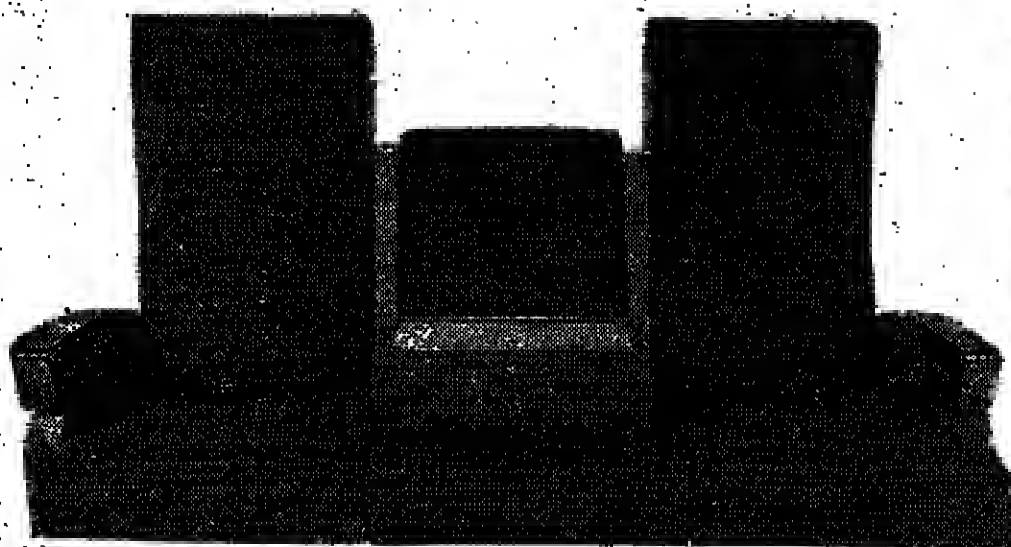
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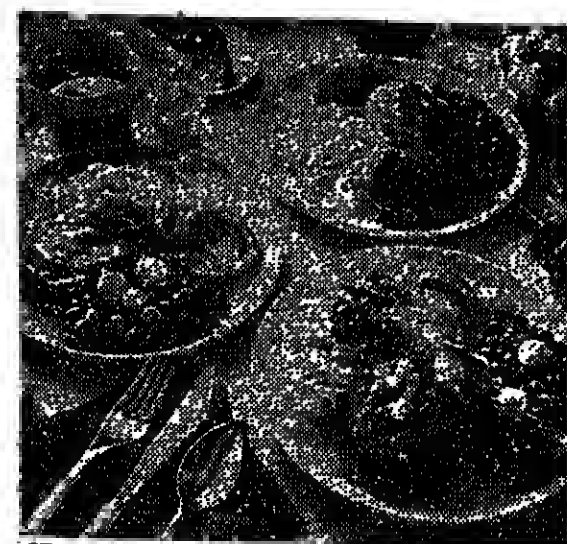
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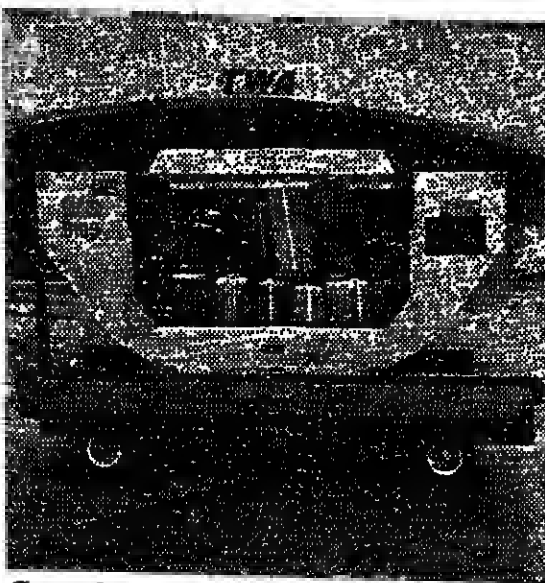
Choice of films.

TWA offers you a choice of films (one for adults, one for everybody)*. Most airlines still show one, or none.



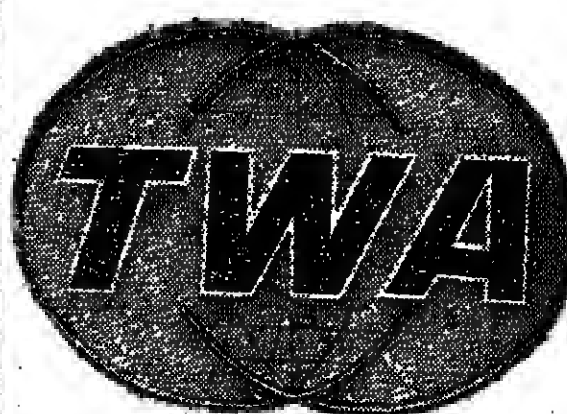
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(Continued on Page 18)

New York Stock Exchange Trading

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| 21 | 21 - 3/8 | 20 1/2 | 15 1/4 | Stora |

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| 21% | PaPwL† | 1.69 | 134 | 26% | 55% | 55% |
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| 06 | Pa PL1 | pf8.70 | 2140 | 110% | 26% | 26% |
| 03 | Pa PL1 | px8.60 | 2130 | 111 | 111% | 110% |
| 26 | Pa PL1 | pf4.50 | 220 | 66% | 65% | 66% |

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| 1992 | Phil/Morr | 1.24 | 190 | 74 | 74% | 22% |
| 1993 | Phillip Ind | .16 | 289 | 21% | 22% | 31 |
| 1994 | Phil Ind pf | 1 | 25 | 25% | 27% | 25% |
| 1995 | Phill Pet | 1.30 | 385 | 30% | 30% | 29% |
| 1996 | Phil VH | .48 | 49 | 30% | 30% | 29% |

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| 3 1/2% | P | SEG | PI | 5.28 | 2110 | 72 | 74 | 72 |

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American Stock Exchange Trading

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By Alan Truscott

NORTH
 ♠ 8763
 ♥ 4
 ♦ KJ97653
 ♣ 7

WEST (D) EAST
 ♠ J4 ♠ Q8
 ♥ K1083 ♥ J9762
 ♦ A1042 ♦ 8
 ♣ 1065 ♣ KJ982

SOUTH
 ♠ AK1052
 ♥ AQ5
 ♦ Q
 ♣ AQ43

Both sides were vulnerable.
 The bidding:
 West North East South
 Pass Pass Pass 1 ♠
 Pass 3 ♠ Pass 6 ♠
 Pass Pass Pass

West led the diamond ace.

EXPLAIN TO YOUR SON WHY MARGARET GETS MAD WHEN HE THROWS SNOWBALLS AT ANOTHER GIRL."

PHIL THE SURPRISE ANSWER

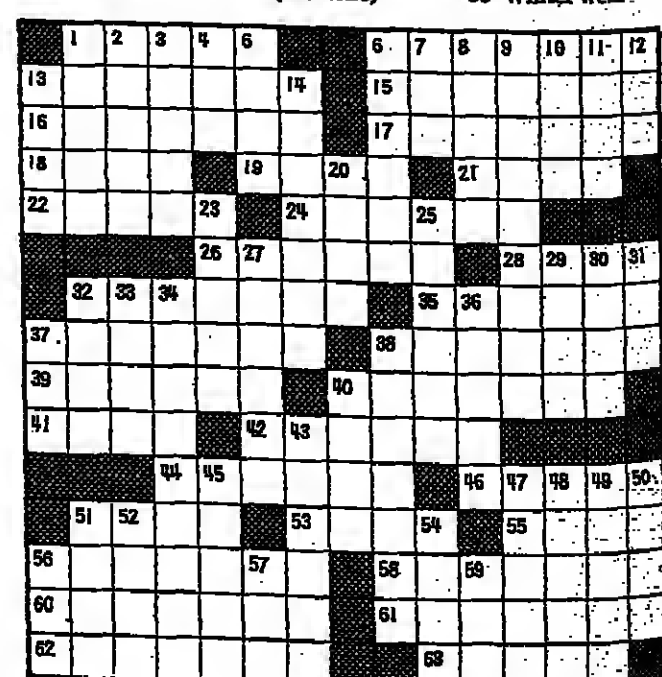
Yesterday's | **Jumble: RODEO PLANO BICEPS**
Answer: Gets paid after his work is finished—A PENSIONER

Reviewed by L. H. Butterfield

L. H. Butterfield, editor in chief of "The Adams Papers" at the Massachusetts Historical Society, edited the "Letters of Benjamin Rush."

-By Will Weng

| | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| <u>ACROSS</u> | | 53 New York five | 25 Words of |
| 1 Author of | 55 Whimper | 26 Disinterest | |
| "The Inspector- | 56 Miss Van Vooren | 27 Turnmoil | |
| General | 58 Forage crop | 29 Sullen | |
| 6 Culinary chance | 59 Rock | 30 Follows | |
| 13 Uneasy | 61 Range event | 31 constantly | |
| 15 Sweet stuff | 62 Privater | 31 Tree | |
| 16 Fail | 63 Affliction | 32 German salute | |
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| predecessor | <u>DOWN</u> | 34 Memory | |
| 18 Malville title | 1 Figure of | 35 improvement | |
| 19 Repeat | folklore | 36 Knock | |
| 21 Paper measure | 2 "The _____ | 37 Telly initials | |
| 22 Full of | "Incident" | 38 Satellite used | |
| information | 3 Copters | for TV | |
| 24 Backroom | 4 Shutout trio | 40 Partner of now | |
| crackery | 5 N.T. book | 43 Superficial show | |
| 26 Rock size | 6 W. W. II craft | 45 Water, in Italy | |
| 28 Italian river | 7 Mouths | 46 Arabian native | |
| 32 Saki | 8 Pled-3 ——— | 48 Town near | |
| 35 Certain elms | 9 Nevada resort | St. Louis | |
| 37 Relative of a | 10 Cal. campus | 49 Very | |
| greasy spoon | 11 Skelton | disagreeable | |
| 38 Washed-up | character | 50 Kind of dash | |
| 39 Galley | 12 West, for one | or back | |
| 40 Certain falls | 13 Dramatic | 51 Channel | |
| 41 Steamer | conflict | 52 Unusual | |
| 42 Litho | 14 Zealous | individual | |
| 43 Horse operas | adherent | 54 Deer track | |
| 45 Certain stars | 20 Large sandwich | 56 Bible book: Abbr. | |
| 51 Not diluted: | 23 Chateau d. ——— | 57 Where at | |
| Abbr. | (sauterne) | 59 Winter wear | |



هكذا مات الأهل

